

# MAINE FARMER

## AND JOURNAL OF THE USEFUL ARTS.

BY WILLIAM NOYES.]

"Our Home, Our Country, and Our Brother Man."

[E. HOLMES, Editor.

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### The Maine Farmer

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### THE FARMER.

HALLOWELL, TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 27, 1837.

#### A Hint to Bread-Stuff Speculators.

As we have a great regard for you, inasmuch as you have, through great exertion, kept a supply of the staff of life at an exorbitant price, for ready cash, we think it no more than right to refer you to the statement of the prospect of crops, which is in another column of this paper. You will see that, in all probability, there will be a bountiful harvest in the South and Western states, and that too, in less than six weeks. In addition to this, it gives us pleasure to announce the fact, that at present, the wheat looks uncommonly promising in this State, and that there is certainly double, if not treble the amount growing that there was last year, or indeed has been for many a year past. We hope and trust that your days, for speculating in the article of bread-stuff are numbered, for this season at least. In two months, if no disaster happens, the harvest will fill every granary, and hush the cry of the poor and needy for bread.

We have no doubt you will submit with as much cheerfulness to the charge, as you embraced the opportunity to profit by the scarcity.

#### The Hard Times not so Hard as they might be ; and a Caution to a few Idlers.

All know that there is a general cry of hard times, and to us who have been accustomed to better, the present scarcity and suspension of business, is a severe trial ; but, instead of despairing and giving ourselves up to murmuring and discontentedness, we should reef our sails till the squall is over, and make the best headway we can. If we should take a peep into some other countries, we should there see a class of people who think themselves pretty well off, in a much worse condition, than ourselves. According to a late writer, seven and a half millions of the people of France cannot get wheat or wheaten bread to eat, and they live on barley, rye, buckwheat, and chestnuts.

A common hand thinks himself pretty well used, if he can get forty dollars a year for his work ; and half that for a woman to do ordinary work, is good wages. In many parts of Scotland, meat is only eaten on Sundays. Among the Nottingham stocking weavers, very few of them can earn over five shillings a week, and often have to work 14 or 15 hours per day, to do that. Judge ye how well they can live by such wages, and yet, here, wages are treble in amount, provisions cheaper, and our condition vastly superior in many other respects. So it seems we are not so badly off as we might be, tho' it is true it would be pleasant to be a little better accommodated in regard to the times. The sailor

who fell from the mast head, and broke his legs, thanked God that it was not his neck ; and we may follow his example, and thank God, that, notwithstanding we are writhing under the lash prepared by our own follies, we are not visited by the plague, the earthquake, or the pestilence. Without wishing to moralize too gravely, we would beg leave to whisper a word in the ears of one or two whom we have met with in our peripatetic, and who seem to take it in such high dudgeon, because they cannot get such extravagant wages as they did a year or two since, that they will not work at all, but sit about in the way of others. Better wear out, than rust out ; and if at the end, you die a poor man, it can never be said over your grave, *herelies an idler*. Of all epitaphs, heaven preserve you from that. If you cannot get great wages, get smaller ; and if you cannot get any, set yourself to work. If you have nothing for the hands to do, set the brain to work. Study. Improve your mind. Read something useful, if it be nothing more than old Almanacs.

#### Foreign Wheat in Maine.

Within a few weeks large quantities of European wheat have been brought into Maine. Indeed ! we have thought it full mortifying enough to be dependent on our own sister States, altho' they are one and the same country with ourselves—"bone of our bone;" but to be fed by farmers across the great waters, is a little beyond what we ever expected to see. Has it come to this ? that we an independent people—in a time of profound peace, with no enemy ravaging our fields—with health and activity without bounds, and a soil naturally more fertile than theirs, must actually be fed from the farms of Old Europe ! But perhaps you may say, the wheat was cut off. Cut off where ? Not in Maine. With the exception of some fields in the frontier parts of the State, which could not be sown early, there were never better crops of wheat than in Maine last year. We can tell you of farmers,—call them by name, and carry you to their very farms,—who raised, some thirty, some thirty-five, and some forty-four bushels, to the single acre, last season.

And yet, in a State where these things have been done, and can be done again, we see people—even farmers, themselves, living upon bread raised in old Europe. It is bad enough to go to New York to mill ; it is worse to go to Great Britain or Germany. Let those who have opposed the culture of wheat among us—who have opposed Agricultural Societies—who have ridiculed the bounty on wheat, and every exertion that has been made to rouse and stimulate our farmers to a sense of what is expected of them—think of these things, and if they are content that such things should be, why we should be content to ship them over to the crowned heads, and let them learn the art of raising wheat, for themselves, at least.

#### Turnips will be wanted.

From present appearances we are inclined to think that the crop of grass will not be any thing extra this season. It will be well to forelay a little, and as it is not too late to plant Turnips, Ruta Baga, &c. it will be advisable to put them in pretty liberally.

SUMMER NEAR AT HAND. The Editor of the Gospel Banner, under date of June 17th, says—"Next Tuesday Spring terminates and Summer commences." What sort of a calender does our friend use ?

#### ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

MR. HOLMES :—Since I wrote my last communication, I have obtained the information sought for in that article, and am prepared to consider the relative expense of steam and water power.

It has been ascertained by experiment, that 21-2 lbs. dry wood will convert 6 lbs. water to vapor under the usual pressure of the atmosphere.

A steam engine, with a piston of about four inches diameter, length of stroke two feet, giving 75 double strokes per minute, under the pressure of four atmospheres to the square inch, will give a three horse power. It is now easy to calculate the amount of dry wood that will be necessary to keep such an engine in operation ten hours in each day.

The engine will exhaust 1562 cubic feet of steam per hour, which will be obtained from one cubic foot of water, weighing 62 lbs. Therefore ten hours will require ten cubic feet, or 620 lbs. of water. Under a pressure of one atmosphere it would require 259 lbs. of dry wood to generate steam sufficient for one day of ten hours. Under a pressure greater than that of the atmosphere, water will not boil at 212 degrees ; its temperature must be raised to 290 degrees to give a pressure of four atmospheres, and this will increase the quantity of fuel to 354 lbs. per day. I am not able to state precisely the weight, per cord, of different kinds of wood, but shall presume that some varieties of dry wood will weigh 2000 lbs. per cord. At this estimate a cord of wood will keep an engine of three horse power in operation 10 hours in each day for about six days. The average price of such wood, when prepared for the fire, cannot be estimated at less than three dollars per cord ; and the time of an engineer to tend the engine six days cannot be less than \$1,50. This gives the sum of \$4,50, per week, for fuel and tending, exclusive of the expense of oil and packing. The outfit for an engine of three horse power, is estimated at \$500, a sum more than sufficient to purchase and fit up each water privilege of that capacity in the State. The expense for repairs on the steam power will be fully equal to those on the water power in all ordinary cases.

If this estimate be correct, it shows that the cost of a three horse steam power, will exceed that of water power by \$4,50 per week.

If this estimate be erroneous, I would thank some of your correspondents to point out the error, and correct it, and produce some evidence, if he have any, to show that steam power is as cheap as water power.

Poor Yorrick.

#### Winter Wheat.

MR. HOLMES :—In the Maine Farmer of the 30th May, there is a valuable communication from Mr. JAMES RONALDSON, on the culture of winter wheat.

It is a subject of the first importance to the farmers of this State ; and every individual farmer

who is anxious to raise bread for our own consumption, ought to feel it a duty to make limited, or extensive experiments, according to his ability, for the purpose of testing the value of Mr. Ronaldson's suggestions, and whether they will suit our soil and climate. It is also the duty of those who have already made experiments, in any way connected with the mode proposed by Mr. Ronaldson, to disclose the same.

Mr. C. Fairbanks' communication on the subject is useful and encouraging; and under this impression, I shall state what course I have pursued, and my reasons for the same: and then offer a few remarks on the proposed plan.

From my early acquaintance with English husbandry, I gave the preference to winter wheat, and imported, in the year 1788, a few bushels from Liverpool, of the *White Lancashire Winter Wheat*, which succeeded very well, and from this wheat fifty-four barrels of good flour was manufactured at a flour mill in Hallowell, in 1794, and shipped for sale to Boston. Twelve years after the importation, a bushel of this wheat was sown in the town of Corinth county of Penobscot, by Henry Snow, on an acre and a quarter of burnt land, and produced forty bushels of prime wheat. I brought four quarts of it home, and from its produce, continued for a few years to sow it on ploughed land. I think about ten years after, I procured from Connecticut a superior quality of winter wheat, called the Taylor wheat, which was first raised in Virginia, by a gentleman of that name. This kind I have continued to cultivate, and from this, or my imported wheat, I obtained from one bushel, ground at the mill at Gardiner, 51 1-2 lbs. of good flour, including the toll. The average yield has been thirteen to fourteen bushels to the acre, which I considered equal to seventeen or eighteen bushels of spring wheat, with the advantage of preparing the land, and sowing the winter wheat at the season of greatest leisure.

Being satisfied that even in ploughed land, where the soil and make of the land was favorable, winter wheat was preferable, I tried the following experiments.

1. I sowed in drills in my garden, in the spring, some winter wheat, and during the season, until September, frequently cut it down. A smaller proportion was winter-killed, than in the open field.

2. In the second experiment the wheat was sown after a crop of oats. With the oats I sowed twelve pounds of clover seed. When the oats were nearly ripe enough to reap, the grass-hoppers made such havock by cutting off the grain, that the ground was strewed with seed. The oats were immediately reaped, the clover and stubble ploughed in, and about the middle of August, the winter wheat was sowed. In a short time the verdure was remarkable, and on examination I found that the oats which had been in and on the ground, had sprung up and covered it. Aware that the winter would kill the oats sown at this time, the effect on the wheat was carefully watched, and the oats proved a protection to the wheat in winter, and with a dressing of a bushel of plaster of Paris strewed on an acre in the spring, served as a top-dressing. The wheat grew vigorously, and there was an increase of produce from it. Since that time I have always sowed a bushel and a half of oats to the acre, with the wheat, and spread a cask and a half of lime on the same quantity of land.

3. A third experiment was in clearing up six acres of a bush pasture. No grass seed had been sown, and what grass was on the land was from seed dropped by the cattle fed on it. It was

ploughed deep in the fall, in the spring harrowed, cross-ploughed, and harrowed again until it was mellow. For two years oats were sown with 12 pounds of red clover seed, and ploughed in after reaping the crops of oats; and in August, after the second crop, winter wheat was sown. The soil was a rich loam, and the form of the land was in moderate swells. Owing to this, the crop was uneven, as the snow drifted deep in some places, and in others the land was bare. The wheat was vigorous, five feet four inches in height, and the ears over five inches long. The crop was a profitable one, and for three years after, the land produced as much grass as could be dried on the ground.

4. My last experiment was sowing in the spring a small piece of land with winter wheat. It lay next to the sheep pasture, and was occasionally fed by the sheep until September. This experiment did not answer, probably from the want of previous cultivation, and the snow not covering it during the winter.

As regards Mr. Ronaldson's proposal of sowing the winter wheat, so early as to raise a crop of barley on the same land as the winter wheat, there is the following objection. Whatever crop is raised that produces seed, and in quantity sufficient to repay the labor, must exhaust the ground, and in this case the barley will take from the wheat a portion of the nourishment intended for it. For this reason, will it not be better to sow oats or barley for a crop early in the spring, with twelve lbs. of red clover seed, and as soon as this grain is reaped, immediately to plough in the clover and stubble, and sow the winter wheat with the oats as proposed before? The growth of the clover by this mode will replace what the crop of oats or barley has taken to mature it.

This subject is a very important one, and if by experiments we can secure a mode of cultivating winter wheat, on ploughed land that would be profitable, it may be the means of increasing the quantity of wheat raised, as well as improving the quality.

It is a fact that winter wheat is a sure crop on new land, where the growth has been cut down, and recently burnt off. In the State of Maine, a great quantity of new land is annually brought into cultivation, and the use of winter wheat as the crop, will have other advantages besides its increased value. The farmer by this means will have the whole of the season from the spring until the first of August, (and on burnt land a later period will answer to sow the wheat,) to burn and clear his land, without interrupting his labor on his spring crops, and will not depend on favorable weather to burn off the trees for spring grain.

CHAS. VAUGHAN.

June 19th, 1837.

**Br. DREW**—The little story told below, was written for the "Maine Farmer," but as I have an opportunity to forward it to you, together with other little "budgets" for your paper, you may publish it in the "Banner" if you think proper. If not, you will have the goodness to pass it along to friend Holmes of the "Farmer." G. W. Q.

Indeed! and we shall just not pass it along to our good Dr. H. except as it reaches him hallowed through our columns. [Ed. Banner.]

"Hallowed"!! Indeed friend Banner, are you so pushed for matter that you must "use up" that which was written for us? That's not a very "hallowed" trick. [Ed. M. Far.]

FARMER NETTLEWICKET.

A Short Story.

Early in the Summer of 18—, as young Capt. Contentment was puffing his luxuriant little short stem, under the large elm in front of his door one fine morning, just after breakfast, old farmer Nettlewicket, was seen, with his team of horses and

his well known market wagon, together with his "better half" and two youngest children and a few 'indispensables,' winding slowly round the base of the hill near the Captain's.

'Well neighbor N.' says the Capt. as soon as the old farmer came within hailing distance, 'then you've got started for the west it seems. Where in nature do you mean to finally settle down for life.'

'Well as to that Capt.' says farmer N. stopping his horses, 'I can't exactly say—I may not go any further than N. York, but I think that it is most likely that I shall not make a final stand till I come to Illinois, or Michigan.'

'To Michigan—away off there fifteen hundred or two thousand miles amongst the *ingians*—where there is no body at all hardly and where you will never again see any of us, your old friends and neighbors, and *sixty-five* years of age too? This beats me! Well now I'll tell you what, farmer N. you'll not better yourself in this bargain I'll wage my old pipe, tobacco and all.'

'Well Capt. you know that my farm, though it may be, once a good one, has become old and worn out and 'run out'—I have endeavored to make it do something but cant—it wont support me and my family. I can't manure it—the bushes and briars have over-run the pastures and fields—the walls have tumbled down—the fences are decayed—the stock has run out and the buildings are going to ruin and I am unable to repair them and now I think that I can do better by going to the West where I can live on the *fat of the land* without much hard labor.'

'And who has bought; the Esq.?"

'Yes; he gave me fifteen hundred and fifty.'

'Well the Esq. will make the old place *shine*. I hope you will find the "land of promise," a happy one; but in my humble opinion that *old Maine* as cold as she is, is as good as any other part of this Union for us farmers, or for any other class of people! 'Tis for me any how—and I intend to stick by her—Good luck to you!"

Farewell.'

Now the truth is, farmer Nettlewicket was in possession of a good piece of land in Maine, but he neglected to cultivate it in a proper manner. Although he was born and educated upon the place, he was entirely unacquainted with the nature of its soil—he had never thoroughly explored it, with a view to ascertain its capabilities, and resources; or if he had, he proceeded exactly in the path marked out by his ancestors—not turning to the right hand nor to the left, one "jot or tittle" from that which was first beaten by his great, great grandfather, for fear that he should be overwhelmed in the intricacies of "foolish experiments" or "new frugaled notions!" And what was the consequence? Why he became poor, as the reader has already learned. Unable to help himself—constitution broken—full of rheumatic pains, and afflicted with "low spirits," &c. &c., and so makes a final "clear off" and 'clear out' for the 'far west' to 'begin the world' anew, at the age of *sixty-five*.

Esq. Manage-well, who purchased the old piece was a different sort of a man in every respect. He examined all parts—the buildings—the fences—the pastures and the fields. Being something of a chemist, he ascertained the nature of the soil in many places. He immediately proceeded to the old, "frog pond" in the rear of the barn, and carted a large quantity of its muddy bottom, which is composed of decayed vegetables, and alluvial deposits, up on to the dry, sandy soils; and he was careful to mix it well with the soil by harrowing; and he found, that what farmer N. considered a *barren sand*, was in reality, productive of an excellent crop of corn. He obtained a large quantity of *plaster of paris*, and spread it thinly over some parts of his grass land, from which he cut a "large burden" of excellent hay: though farmer N. had long since given up the idea of getting hay from that land. He cleared and drained the "swampy quagmire," joining the corn field, and in three years it was made to produce fine, English hay, *at the rate of three tons to the acre*, a thing which the old farmer never dreamed of except when he was asleep; and he always interpreted dreams by *contraries*;—so that to raise English grass on a place like that, was an impossibility in his mind. He trimmed the fruit trees—he cultivated the garden—gave the buildings a thorough repair, and in short, attended to all things pertain-

ing to his farm in a regular, systematic manner. There were no fences broken down—no cattle in the corn-field—hogs in the corn house or pigs in the buttery. The Esq.'s wife was a farmer's wife as well as the wife of a farmer. She looked to the things inside. Her dairy? Why it was as neat, as nice, as pure as sweet as the—I know not what—the blooming rose of the summer morning if you please. Her butter and her cheese were rich—of a good flavor and always command the highest prices in the market.—The Esq. soon became rich,—that is “above board,”—and all things in and around the house, wore a different complexion. All things looked flourishing and promising.

“Walk in,” says Capt. Contentment, in his usual way, at the sound of a knock at the door, one morning in the latter part of Sept. soon after he had moved back from the breakfast table and was just commencing to fill the luxurious little short stem—“walk in I say,”—“Well upon my word, here's farmer Nettlewicket—a ten years runaway!—where did you come from? How did you come? and where are the family? Come set down neighbor—take some breakfast and tell us all about these things.—Why you look poor and out of health.”

“Well, well Capt. I am almost worn out and am very much fatigued with travelling—and God's name be praised, I have come near the end of my journey. My story—Ah! my story is soon told—I have spent my fifteen hundred and fifty dollars—worked very hard—fared hard—buried my dear wife and one of my children—the other is married to a poor man and I have returned to old Maine to spend the remainder of my days, which will be few in number, with my eldest son, who, you know, lives a short distance from here. *The land of promise!*—Well Capt. you uttered the truth when you said that “Old Maine, cold as she is, is as good as any other part of the Union for farmers.” How nice the old place looks!—If I had met it in Illinois I shouldn't once have mistrusted that it had ever been the dwelling place of farmer Nettlewicket.”

GEO.

Livermore, June, 8, 1837,

**HOVELS FOR SHEEP.** Our worthy friend M. has favored us with another article on sheep-husbandry. It is a subject well worthy of more general attention than has been usually given to it; and we shall not, willingly waive any claim which we may have made, or which we may hereafter make, upon M. in relation to this, or any other agricultural subject, though we shall not hand the drafts to the “District Attorney,” even if not honored.—Eds. N. Y. F.

#### Hovels for Sheep.—No. 3.

The reason, doubtless, why many neglect to provide shelters for their sheep during winter, is generally to be attributed to the expense. To all those who neglect this important matter on this account, I will suggest a simple and economical mode of building them. When securing hay, if stacked out, build two pens, for the reception of the bottom of the stacks, four and a half feet high, and place them about thirty-five feet apart, in, or nearly, an east and west line. Then take two poles of sufficient length to reach from pen to pen, and rest the ends on the top of each pen; the centre of the poles to be supported by crotches, and well secured in the ground. A sufficient number of rails or poles will then be required to support the straw, which will be necessary for a covering; a plentiful supply of which should be used in order to absorb rain, and prevent leakage. I will also suggest, that the straw ought to be secured by placing a few rails on the top of it, otherwise violent winds will displace it. The rear of the hovel, which of course should be the north side, can be made of boards and must be perfectly tight; if it is not, snow drifting will be certain to find its way in, and often occasion the trouble of removing it. If boards cannot be readily obtained for the back, racks, made of rails or poles, and stuffed with straw, will answer quite as well, and perhaps rather better, inasmuch, if they are well made, the hovel will be warmer.

I also recommend the erection of several racks, to be filled with straw, called “wind-breakers.” I will not mention where they ought to stand, as practical farmers know pretty well the point a

northwester is apt to bite hardest. Old and partly rotted straw will answer all the above purposes the better. The size of the hovel, as described, is calculated for 100 sheep.

M.

Although not designed for publication, we give the annexed P. S. for the benefit of all concerned.

P. S. I now will mention some mistakes which your ‘devil’ made in printing my first communication, which I beg you to correct in your next No. I am a great friend to order, and like things done just right.

You make me say “created board fences”—it should be “erected board fences”—and following on as printed, “this however, it the fact”—should be “is the fact”—and “in the saving of hay”—should be “is” &c. And towards the conclusion—printed “get so absolutely neglectful”—should be “yet so” &c.,—“will not my preparatory remarks” &c.,—should be *preatory*—“these are the very kind of farmers referred to who regret all experiments” &c.,—should be “reject” &c.—there are some to others too small to notice, the first and last are the only ones necessary to correct.

I am afraid, as the more busy season with farmers is at hand, that all your drafts, that is, monthly drafts will not be accepted. But I have the great cause of agriculture so much at heart, and so much desire its prosperity, that I am willing to contribute my feeble efforts towards its promotion, either by verbal or written, reflections drawn from the great well of experience and truth.—N.Y. Far.

#### THE AIR-TIGHT STOVE.

Messrs. F. & H. Stimpson, No. 127 State-street, Boston, have given me assurance that they will promptly fulfil all orders (the earlier the better) for the Air-Tight Stove, in its simplest and cheapest form, for burning wood in chambers, offices, &c., where much beauty of appearance is not required, for a reasonable profit beyond the actual cost, the price varying from \$6 to \$12 or \$15, in proportion to the size, and amount of ornaments.

I have already stated that this stove HAS burnt day and night, for weeks, on one cent's worth of wood for the twenty-four hours; and that it HAS kept a room, fifteen feet square by nine high, used as a common family sitting-room, perfectly comfortable, warmer, even, than most folks would like it, from summer to summer, throughout one of the severest winters that I have ever known, on less than the amount of one cord of hickory. From five years' experience, I can also assert with the utmost confidence, that for comfort, convenience, and safety, there is no stove known in this country to equal it. Two minutes a day is the full amount of time required in its management. The small amount of necessary care, will fully appear, from the following requisites, which, however, must not fail to be observed.

1. The fire-place must be firmly closed with brick or other material, (which may be aided by driving nails or spikes in to the jams) and must be *kept* perfectly air-tight, by putty or otherwise, except the passage through the stove, and an opening at the bottom, directly behind the stove, for a ventilator, which should be closed as tight as may be, by a thin board, or pasteboard, covered on both sides with cloth, so that it can be turned in case of warping, and set so as to play freely on its lower edge an obstacle of any kind being so placed as to prevent its opening so far that the pressure of the air of the room will not immediately close it.

2. The stove should be carefully and expertly supplied with as much wood as can be well put in, at least considerably more than enough to last 24 hours, every night at bed-time, great care being taken not to injure the parts about the door. If the fire gets to raging, before this is done, the stove should be shut for a minute, to deaden it, when the rest of the wood may be easily put in. The door should then be wholly shut, and the damper left only just so far open as to keep the fire alive through the night, a point which two or three trials will easily determine. The ventilator should then be left partly or wholly open to change the air of the room in the course of the night. It may also be open 15 or 20 minutes, for the same purpose, at any time in the course of the day, which, however, will be rarely requisite.

3. In the morning, the ventilator should be first closed, the door should be opened an inch or two, and the damper entirely opened, till the wood is fairly burning. The door should then be so near-

ly shut that a thick case-knife may be thrust in under it; and the damper should be shut as close as may be without causing the smell of smoke above the stove, which must not be allowed. It may be opened a hair's breadth more, to increase the heat of the room, or a hair's breadth less, to diminish it. The stove will then regularly do its business, in perfect safety, throughout the day, without any more attention.

4. The ashes should be taken out once a fortnight, or once a month, and the fire should be raised about as often, so as to keep the stove for a short time nearly at a red heat, for the purpose of cleansing it. If the inside should be scraped immediately after, it may be worth the trouble. The pipe, about the damper, may be scraped with a case-knife, or something like it.

5. If these measures are strictly observed, it will always afford in the room, a soft summer atmosphere, never too dry, but rather too moist than otherwise, owing to the *denseness* of the air of the room, which denseness is maintained by keeping the chimney, (a powerful ventilator,) so tightly closed.

Should this simplest form of the stove attain any reasonable run, cooking stoves and stoves for parlors, of the most costly and elegant forms, on the same principle, will be immediately brought into the market, of which due notice will be given by advertisement.

Editors may doubtless benefit the public, and open a source of profitable advertisements, by giving extensive publicity to the above article.

ISAAC ORR.

Washington, May 8th, 1837.

#### Agriculture.

It is very evident that for a few years past the Agriculture of America has been rising in the scale of human employment: its rewards have been greater than were ever realized before. We do not mean that a given quantity of farmer's produce has sold for more *dollars* than it ever commanded before, but that with a given amount of labor the farmer is enabled to produce a greater amount of *wealth*, to command a greater amount of the substantial comforts and conveniences of life.

A glance at the causes of this appreciation of agricultural industry, will convince us that it is destined to be permanent.

There is no apprehension that our agriculture will ever degenerate, and fall back to the unskillful, inefficient labor of the half barbarous cultivator with his wooden spade.

As far as the prosperity of this leading occupation depends upon a skilful and judicious cultivation of the earth, it is not only certain not to recede, but to advance.

But the prosperity of the agriculturist is promoted not only by improvements in the process of his own art, but by improvements in all other arts. The products of agriculture, being articles of prime necessity, have at all times nearly the same intrinsic value. But their exchangeable value varies very greatly. Before the invention of the spinning jenny and the power loom, a bushel of wheat might have paid for two and a half yards of cotton cloth of a given quality; whereas now a bushel of wheat will buy six or seven yards of a fabric of equal or better quality. So a great number of other manufactures have contributed to increase the *exchangeable value* of agricultural produce. And it is obvious that these advantages are as permanent as the applications of mechanical power that have given birth to them. The present improved processes in the manufacture of useful fabrics will never be abandoned unless still better are discovered.

It is the growth of various manufactures in our own and other countries, and the improved means of transportation by which these manufactures are brought to our door, that have chiefly contributed to secure a better reward for agricultural industry.

Finally, agricultural industry was greatly elevated when the plough was substituted for the spade. Its condition was still further improved when the several kinds of labor were divided, and mechanical expertness acquired in the various arts. It advanced still further, (and of this last amelioration we have by no means reached the utmost extent,) when labor-saving machinery was generally introduced in the manufacturing arts.—Detroit Journal.

## LEGAL.

It is unnecessary to assign any reasons for occupying a portion of our paper with extracts from the Laws of our State, accompanied with such expositions of them as are believed to be sound.

In our Prospectus published in the 4th No. of the present volume, we promised to devote a part of our paper to this kind of information, and gave some reasons in favor of the plan. So far as we have heard from our subscribers it meets with their approbation, and that is a sufficient reason for us to persevere in our course. We do not feel bound to do it, for there was a condition precedent to be performed by the public. We stated frankly that we had endeavored in years past to deserve the patronage of the Farmers and Mechanics of Maine—that we "had struggled thus far with the hope that we should ultimately become favorably known to the people, and that they would generously extend a fostering hand to enable us to put into practice our plan more fully." We then made our promise stating that our expenses would be increased, and that "our list must *first* be increased to meet those expenses." This has not as yet been done. Still the number of our subscribers has been somewhat increased, and as we said in our last, we are determined to "go ahead," hoping to receive a reward commensurate with our efforts to make our paper useful to its readers.

We shall in all cases where the Supreme Court have expounded a Statute give their exposition.

## FENCES.

There is no one branch of the law in which Farmers have a more direct interest than that relating to Fences—prescribing the rights and duties of owners and occupants of adjoining closes. Our laws on this subject are not as clear and explicit as they should be—indeed, upon some points it is almost impossible to ascertain what the law is.

We shall endeavor to make such extracts from the Laws and from Judicial decisions accompanied with such remarks as will furnish some light in finding the path of duty. And after all, two short rules, if strictly observed by all neighbors, would be worth more than all the legislation that ever has been or can be had upon the subject. *Keep your Fences of sufficient height and in good repair; and do as you would be done by.*

But there are those who will regard neither of these rules; who do not make even their own part of their division fences, and if their neighbor's cattle happen to get into their inclosure, however hard that neighbor may try to prevent it, are eager to avail themselves of the most severe penalties of the law for the trespass.

We would gladly protect those who are disposed to do right against such neighbors, and the following Sections of the Statute of 1821, chap. 44, with the exposition thereof in *Eames vs. Patterson*, vol. 8, of Greenleaf's Reports, will be found useful.

**SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled,** That in every town within this State, there shall be chosen annually by the inhabitants thereof, at the time of their meeting for the choice of town officers, two or more judicious and discreet freeholders, being inhabitants of the same town, to be Fence Viewers, to be sworn as other town officers are sworn, to the faithful discharge of the duties of their office.

**SEC. 2. Be it further enacted,** That all fences of four feet high, and in good repair, consisting of rails, timber, boards, or stone walls; and also brooks, rivers, ponds, creeks, ditches and hedges, or other matter or thing equivalent thereto, in the judgment of the Fence Viewers, within whose jurisdiction the same shall lie, shall be accounted legal and sufficient fences; and the respective occupants of lands inclosed with fence, shall keep

up and maintain partition fences between their and the next adjoining inclosures, in equal halves, so long as both parties continue to improve the same; and in case either party shall neglect or refuse to repair or rebuild the fence, which of right he ought to maintain, the aggrieved party may forthwith apply to two or more Fence Viewers of such town duly chosen and sworn, to survey the same; and upon their determination that the fence is insufficient, they shall signify the same in writing, to the occupant of the land, and direct him to repair or rebuild the same within six days; and if the same fence shall not be repaired or rebuilt within the said term of six days, it shall be lawful for the complainant, that improves the lands adjoining, to make up, amend or repair the deficiency; and when the same shall be completed and adjudged sufficient by two or more of the Fence Viewers, and the value thereof, together with the Fence Viewers' fees ascertained in writing, the complainant shall have a right to demand and receive of the occupant, lessor or freeholder of the land where the fence was deficient, as aforesaid, at his election, double the sum thus ascertained as aforesaid, for the expense of amending, surveying and viewing the fence; and in case of neglect or refusal to make payment thereof, for the space of one calendar month after demand made of the person against whom he shall make his election, he may sue for and recover the same, by a special action of the case in any Court proper to try the same, and interest, one per cent per month, until judgment shall be rendered therefor.

**SEC. 3. Be it further enacted,** That when any dispute shall arise about the respective occupant's right in partition fences, and his or their obligation to maintain the same, upon application made by either party to two or more Fence Viewers of such towns where the lands lie, they are hereby empowered, after due notice to each party, to attend at time and place if they see cause, to assign to each party his share thereof, in writing: which assignment, being recorded in the Town Clerk's office, shall be binding upon such persons and the succeeding occupiers of the respective lands, and they obliged always thereafter to maintain their part of said fence: and in case any of the parties shall refuse, or neglect to erect, keep up and maintain the part to such party assigned, the same may be done by the aggrieved party, in the manner before in this Act provided, and for which he shall be entitled to double the sum ascertained, in manner as aforesaid, and to be recovered in like manner. And all divisional fences between man and man shall be kept in good repair throughout the year, unless the occupiers of the lands on both sides shall otherwise agree.

*EAMES vs. PATTERSON.*

This was a special action of the case, brought upon the statute regulating fences and common fields, to recover double the appraised value of a certain fence, alleged by the plaintiff to have been built on the line dividing his land from that of the defendant, in pursuance of the assignment of two fence viewers of the town of Madison, where the land was situated. It came into this court by summary exceptions filed by the defendant to the decisions of *Perham J.* in the court below, upon numerous questions raised in the progress of the trial before him. But the only facts which ultimately proved to be material were these;—that the fence between the lands of the parties being decayed, and in some parts wholly gone, the plaintiff called on the fence viewers to assign to each owner his portion to maintain; which they did, in writing; to the sufficiency of which, however, the defendant objected, although he was present at the assignment. Afterwards, the defendant not having rebuilt the portion of fence assigned to him, the plaintiff built it, and caused the value to be appraised by the fence viewers, in writing; at which the defendant was not notified to be present. And it seemed from the exceptions, that the defendant was verbally requested, at the time of the assignment, to build his part of the fence. But the fence viewers never made any adjudication that the defendant's part of the fence was not in sufficient repair; nor had the plaintiff served him with written notice to rebuild or repair it; but after the lapse of a few days from the time of the assignment, the plaintiff proceeded to build the defendant's part, conforming to what the parties had verbally agreed was the true line, which in some places

was about a rod distant from the old fence. It was contended at the trial that no such adjudication nor notice were necessary, by the third section of the statute, under which the plaintiff claimed to maintain this action; and of this opinion was *Perham J.* to which the defendant excepted, a verdict being returned for the plaintiff.

*Allen and Boutelle*, for the plaintiff.

*W. W. Fuller and Bronson*, for the defendant. *WESTON J.* delivered the opinion of the Court, at the ensuing June term, in *Washington*.

Several objections are taken by the counsel for the defendant, to the right of the plaintiff to recover in this action. The plaintiff claims to maintain it, upon the third section of the act for regulating fences, and general and common fields. That section provides that when any dispute shall arise about the respective occupants' right in partition fences, and his or their obligation to maintain the same, application shall be made to two or more fence viewers, who shall assign to each party his share in writing. And in case any of the parties shall refuse or neglect to erect, keep up and maintain the part to such party assigned, the same may be done by the aggrieved party, in the manner before provided in the act, and for which he shall be entitled to double the value, to be ascertained and recovered in the like manner.

It becomes important therefore to examine in what manner, it was before provided in the act, that it should be done, ascertained and recovered. This is to be determined by a recurrence to the second section. It is there enacted, that in case either party shall neglect or refuse to repair or rebuild the fence, which of right he ought to maintain, the aggrieved party may forthwith apply to two or more fence viewers to survey the same, and upon their determination that the fence is insufficient, they shall signify the same in writing to the occupant of the land, and direct him to repair or rebuild the same within six days. If not done, the aggrieved party may do it, and the same being adjudged sufficient by two or more fence viewers, and the value thereof by them ascertained, he may recover of the delinquent party double such value, together with the fees of the fence viewers, and if not paid within one calendar month after demand, penal interest, by a special action on the case.

The third section then adopting the mode pointed out in the second, and referring to that, the preliminary measures therein prescribed must first be pursued in order to entitle the plaintiff to recover, viz. that the part assigned to the delinquent party should be adjudged by the fence viewers insufficient or defective, and that such party should have written notice from them of this fact, and a written requisition to repair or rebuild the same within six days. There were no such proceedings in the case before us, on the part of the fence viewers. It has been contended that these provisions are inapplicable to the case provided for in the third section, which contemplated a new erection altogether, whereas the section refers to a fence once built but out of repair. To this it may be replied, first, that there had been before a partition fence between the parties, part of which had been suffered to go to decay, and another part not exactly upon the line finally settled between the parties. And this would seem to present the case referred to in the second section. And, secondly, that without adopting in the third section, in this particular, the provisions of the second, there is no time limited fixing the delinquency of the one party, or vesting in the other the right to build or rebuild, and recover therefor penal damages. The main object of the third section is, to divide the fence made or to be made, and to assign to each party his share. This being done, the statute imposes generally upon each party the duty of maintaining the part of the fence thus assigned to him.

The statute having created the duty, if not performed within a reasonable time, the common law would afford a remedy to the aggrieved party for any injury he might sustain by reason of such neglect. But the statute also gives him the power of hastening the other party, by taking the steps prescribed in the second section, and if such party does not do his duty, within the short period of six days, after notice from the fence viewers, the aggrieved party may do it for him, and hold him to pay double the expense. He has thus distinct notice of what is required of him, and of the time within which he is to perform it, at his peril. As these provisions are equitable, and as the third section,

expressly adopts the mode and manner provided in the second, we entertain no doubt that the preliminary steps required by the latter, should have been pursued, in order to charge the defendant. This not having been done, the exceptions are sustained, and there must be a new trial at the bar of this court.

From this case the Reporter had deduced the following principles:—

Under the Stat. 1821, Ch. 44, Sec. 3, regulating fences, it is necessary that the portion of fence belonging to a delinquent owner should first be adjudged by the fence viewers insufficient or defective, and that the owner should have written notice from them of that fact, and be requested in writing to repair or rebuild it within six days, in order to entitle the adjoining owner to charge him with the expenses of rebuilding or repairing it himself.

The main object of the third section of this statute is to divide the fence made or to be erected, and assign to each party his share; after which the rights and duties of the parties are to be regulated by the other parts of the statute.

The remedy given by this statute is cumulative, and does not affect the common law remedy which an aggrieved party may have for damages sustained by neglect of the owner of fences to keep them in such repair as the statute requires.

#### Agricultural Jurisprudence.

It has recently been decided in the Court of Common Pleas for Rockingham County, N. H., that an apprentice is under the control and direction of the master, whether bound by written indenture or not, and that no parent, guardian, or other person can harbor or employ him, without rendering himself liable to the master for damages.—*Silk Culturist.*

#### AGRICULTURAL.

##### Prospects of the Growing Crops.

We were gratified to find a few days since while travelling through parts of Delaware, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, the growing crops of wheat, rye, oats, and corn, have been greatly improved by the fine rains of May, and bid fair, to yield generously. It is a fact which does not admit of a question, that much of the wheat sowed last fall was winter-killed; but it is equally true, that a large portion was left unscathed by the vicissitudes of the season, and that what was left will be sufficient to give more than an average crop in the district of country through which we passed. In that fine region known in Philadelphia as the "Neck," the wheat crops are, indeed, excellent. From several other parts of the state we learnt, that great improvement had been effected by the delightful growing weather of the last month, and that although in some places the fly had made its appearance, a very fair average crop may be expected.

We regret, however, to have to add, that the prospects for a crop of wheat on Elk Ridge, and Carroll's Manor, in this state, never were more discouraging than they are at the present moment.

The crops of Rye, though not large, look remarkable well, and we doubt not, will turn out a fair yield.

Of Oats, it may be said, more has been put into the earth, the present season, in Maryland, Delaware, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, than for many previous years, and unless some unpropitious circumstances should occur, a largely increased product may be expected.

Corn—The fields of corn that passed under our observation, in all directions, looked well; and we may add, that whenever our inquiries have been made, there is but one opinion, and that is, that a greater quantity has been planted this than any previous year. Should the season be one of showers and warm suns, for a few weeks, this crop will prove, probably, the largest ever grown in America.

We append the following notices from our exchange papers:

*Crops in Virginia.*—The Norfolk Herald of

Wednesday, says, "in our own state too we have assurance every day that the prospects of the agriculturists are quite favorable. The wheat in the upper country it is now believed will turn out an average crop."

*The Crops.*—The York (Pa.) Republican, says,—"We are happy to say that the prospect of a good harvest is now very favorable. In this vicinity, a most decided improvement has been wrought in the appearance of the grain fields by the late copious rains, and the farmers speak in very encouraging terms of their anticipated crops. We do not suppose that Wheat will be so abundant, as it has been in former more auspicious seasons; but it will probably yield an average quantity, and will certainly do far better than was expected in the early days of spring. Our exchange papers from various parts of the state speaks of similar prospects in their neighborhoods.

*The Growing Crops.*—The Danville, (Va.) Reporter, says—"The late genial rains have brightened the before cheerless prospect of our farmers, in some degree. The wheat crop, which in consequence of the long continued drought was very unpromising, is improved so much that some think there will be an average one. The oat crop is also improved considerably—indeed every thing has felt the reviving influence of the present seasonable weather."

*The Crops.*—From various parts of the country (says the Fredericktown, Md. Examiner,) reports have reached us in regard to the growing grain, of a favorable character. In this country, contrary to the hopes entertained that a favorable season would improve it, the Wheat crop will be a most decided failure. The rye in many places will probably be an average crop, which together with the very large summer crops in the ground it is hoped will, in some measure, supply the loss which must be felt in consequence of the failure of the wheat crops.

*The Wheat Crop.*—The Caroline (E. S.) Advocate of the 3d, says—"We conversed with several intelligent farmers the present week, on the state of the wheat crop in this county, and we were gratified to learn that the prospect is much more flattering than it was the early part of the season. We have heard no complaints about the fly, and should the season remain favorable, the crop will be much more abundant, than from the cold and unfavorable spring, was anticipated. One gentleman, who seeded sixty bushels, informed us, that about forty bushels of his seeding looked as promising as his wheat crop had done in any former year."

*The Crops.*—The Centerville Times, says,— "The weather for the week, past has been very favorable to vegetation. Wheat has improved, however, only a little—the Rye presents a good deal better appearance since the last rains. The oats generally came up badly, altho' what are on the ground has a healthy and thriving look. Farmers, are either cultivating or ploughing their corn, and it begins to put on a beautiful appearance."

*The Crops.*—*The Prospects before us.*—From all sections of the country, says the Hagerstown Torch Light, our intelligence in relation to the crops, begins to brighten. The late seasonable weather has produced a decided change for the better, in the appearance of the growing wheat and rye, in almost every section from which we receive exchange papers. In many regions of our county the crop is represented as being very promising, in others as indicating an average yield, and in all quarters as being decidedly better than last year. We have seen some wheat fields in our neighborhood that look well, and will probably turn off twenty to twenty-five bushels to the acre—others will probably yield half a crop—and others again are very unpromising. The early sowing of last fall generally promises well, and the spring wheat wears an encouraging appearance. The oats and corn, though a little backward, look strong and healthy.

*The Crops.*—The Winchester Virginian says— From every region of the country we continually receive the most flattering accounts of the appearance of the crops. In our own immediate neighborhood the prospect has considerably brightened within the last few weeks. Every thing looks well except wheat, and even of that more than a sufficiency will be made for the consumption of

the country. Thus a ray of sunshine gleams thro' the dark clouds that hang over us.

*The Crops.*—The Oneida, N. Y. Whig, says— From all parts of the country we have cheering accounts of the prospects of an abundant harvest the ensuing fall. The late rains have had a very beneficial effect.

We conversed on Saturday last, with an intelligent farmer from Kent county, Maryland, who assured us, that although much less wheat had been sown last fall than for many previous years, there was every prospect of a fair average crop; that the oats looked remarkably well, and as very heavy crops were put in, if the weather continued favorable, the product must be greater, in the aggregate, than in any former year, and that from the present appearance of corn, very large yield was anticipated.—*Farmer & Gardener.*

##### Egyptian Wheat.

We have received from Mr. John Calkin, of Elizabethtown, Essex county, N. Y. a specimen of his Egyptian wheat, and are so well pleased with it that we have ordered several bushels for the purpose of sowing it for seed. It is a beautiful spring wheat, and is said to be very productive—not liable to smut, and yielding flour of the finest quality. Should we receive it in season for sowing this spring, which we expect, we hope to be able to furnish farmers another year, with seed in considerable quantities.

AVON, ME., Feb. 4th, 1837.

F. G. COMSTOCK, Esq.,

Sir, \* \* \* The farm on which I reside is well adapted to the culture of the mulberry and sugar beet—it being rather dry and of a loamy soil, well situated upon Sandy river, a branch of the Kennebec. I have a few hundred mulberry trees of 4 or 5 years growth, and about 30 000 seedling plants, which latter are the product of four ounces of seed, all White mulberry.

For two seasons past I have reared the silk worm with surprising success, and converted its product into sowing silk. I intend to make the culture of the mulberry the rearing of silk worms and the reeling of silk a permanent business. I have but a little opportunity of writing at this time, or I would go into the history of the silk enterprise in this vicinity.

Yours &c.

DANIEL FOWLE.

FRYEBURG, ME. MARCH, 14, 1837.

F. G. COMSTOCK, Esq.,

Sir, \* \* \* I have had doubts about the silk business in Maine heretofore, which are now removed. The success I had in my small way, the last season, is a clear proof to me that it can be carried on in Maine, (when by experience we become acquainted with it,) to a handsome profit.—I was greatly encouraged by reading Gen. Tallmadge's Travels through the silk districts of Italy, that on the ninth day of March last, the snow was something like two feet deep, and in these cold regions they made the best of silk. Such information cheered my drooping spirits very much, and I shall go at it with redoubled vigor and confidence this season, in planting out trees and sowing seed, as far as the small means I am in possession of will permit. We in Maine need not despair, although the snow is towards twice as deep as above; it will shortly disappear, and vegetation comes forward rapidly when it does start, and our summers are long enough for the leaves to grow and the weather congenial for one good crop, which is probably as much as we shall obtain to advantage as far north as we are. The trees do not die, except the tender twigs. The main stem and the roots stand our winters well.—Three years ago this Spring I sent to Boston six dollars for *Morus Multicaulis*, and they sent me six trees in good order, of the true kind. I planted three of them in stony ground, the other three in rich soil. They all lived; the latter grew very luxuriantly to the height of four or five feet—the leaves very large, some of them were eleven inches wide and as many long. One of those that grew so very rapidly died the second winter, the rest are all alive. I have had the main stem live through the winter, above one foot high, without any protection. I have increased them a few, and had I known how to manage them I might have had one thousand at least by this time. The roots do not die; they sprout up and grow well every year. Last fall I cut them down about six

inches from the ground, and cut them into slips two and three eyes long, and put them in the cellar in wet moss. Yesterday I examined them and found them in good order—green and fresh as they were when taken from the stump.

I am likewise much encouraged with my Chinese mulberry trees. I fed about 5000 worms the last season, the cocoons of which my wife and daughter spun off on the common woolen spinning wheel, having no better machine to work with and no information but what we have obtained by reading. After all the waste that was made (which was considerable,) we obtained 1 1-2 lbs, of raw silk—when doubled and twisted it made 375 skeins of sewing silk, of the same length and number of threads as the common imported article.

If it was not too much trouble, I would like to ask through the medium of the *Culturist* whether it was any thing like a medium production, and also the best mode of planting my *Morus Multi-caulis* slips?—whether to lay them down and cover them up, or to put one end in the ground, leaving one eye out? \* \* \* \*

Yours very respectfully,  
JAMES WALKER.

**ANSWERS BY THE EDITOR.**—1. We have known 2000 cocoons yield a pound of reeled silk, but it was considered an extraordinary yield. When 3000 are required to the pound we consider it a good yield, and in all our calculations of product and profit we allow 4000. We should, therefore, think the 1 1-2 lbs. from 5000 cocoons at least an average production.

2. It is not very material whether the cuttings are put into the ground in a horizontal or perpendicular position. The usual method is to put them in perpendicular, leaving the top bud just below the surface of the earth; but as those spoken of have two or three buds upon them, we are of opinion that more trees would be produced by placing them horizontally and covering them slightly—say to the depth of half an inch.—*Silk Culturist.*

#### Scraps for the Economical.

The other day, I heard a mechanic say, ‘I have a wife and two children; we live in a very small house; but to save my life, I cannot spend less than twelve hundred a year.’ Another replied, ‘You are not economical; I spend but eight hundred.’ I thought to myself—‘Neither of you pick up your twine and paper.’ A third one who was present, was silent; but after they were gone, he said, ‘I keep house, and comfortably too, with a wife and children, for six hundred a year; but I suppose they would thought me mean if I had told them so.’ I did not think him mean; it merely occurred to me that his wife and children were in the habit of picking up paper and twine.

Economy is generally despised as a low virtue, tending to make people ungenerous and selfish.—This is true of avarice; but it is not so of economy. The man who is economical, is laying up for himself the permanent power of being useful and generous. He who thoughtlessly gives away ten dollars, when he owes a hundred more than he can pay, deserves no praise—he obeys a sudden impulse, more like instinct than reason: it would be real charity to check this; because the good he does may be doubtful, while the injury he does his family and creditors is certain. True economy is a careful treasurer in the service of benevolence; and where they are united, respectability, prosperity and peace will follow.

Bread is now so heavy an article of expense, that all waste should be guarded against; and having it cut in the room will tend much to prevent it.—Since the scarcity in 1796, and 1800, that custom has been much adopted. It should not be cut until a day old. Earthen pans and covers keep it best.

As far as it is possible, have bits of bread eaten up before they become hard. Spread those that are not eaten, and let them dry, to be pounded for puddings, or soaked for brewis. Brewis is made of crusts and dry pieces of bread, soaked a good while in hot milk, mashed up, and salted and buttered like toast. Above all, do not let crusts accumulate in such quantities, that they cannot be used. With proper care, there is no need of losing a particle of bread, even in the hottest weather.

Make your own bread and cake. Some people

think it is just as cheap to buy of the baker and confectioner; it is not half as cheap. True, it is more convenient; and therefore the rich are justifiable in employing them; but those who are under the necessity of being economical, should make convenience a secondary object. In the first place, confectioners make their cake richer than people of moderate income can afford to make it; in the next place, your domestic or yourself, may just as well employ your own time, as to pay them for theirs.

Rags should never be thrown away because they are dirty. Mop-rags, lamp-rags, &c., should be washed, dried and put in the rag-bag. There is no need of expending soap upon them; boil them out in dirty suds, after you have done washing.

Linen rags should be carefully saved; for they are extremely useful in sickness. If they have become dirty and worn by cleaning silver, &c., wash them and scrape them into lint.

After old coats, pantaloons, &c. have been cut up for boys, and are no longer capable of being converted into garments, cut them into strips, and employ the leisure moments of children or domestics, in sewing and braiding them for doormats.

If you are troubled to get soft water for washing, fill a tub or barrel half full of ashes, and fill it up with water, so that you may have lye whenever you want it. A gallon of strong lye put into a great kettle of water will make it as soft as rain water. Some people use pearlash or potash; but this costs something, and is very apt to injure the texture of the cloth.

The first young leaves of the common currant bush, gathered as soon as they put out and dried on tin, can hardly be distinguished from green tea.

If you have a greater quantity of cheese in the house than is likely to be soon used, cover them carefully with paper, fastened on with flour paste, so as to exclude the air. In this way they may be kept from insects for years. They should be kept in a dry, cool place.

If you have a large family, it is well to keep white rags separate from colored ones, and cotton separate from woolen; they bring a higher price. Paper brings a cent a pound, and if you have plenty of room, it is well to save it. ‘A penny saved is a penny got.’

When molasses is used in cooking, it is a prodigious improvement to boil and skim it before you use it. It takes out the unpleasant raw taste, and makes it almost as good as sugar. Where molasses is used much for cooking, it is well to prepare one or two gallons in this way at a time.

#### Summary.

**GREAT FLOOD IN BALTIMORE.** On Tuesday and Wednesday of last week there was an uncommon heavy fall of rain in the vicinity of Baltimore. Wednesday evening the rain poured down in torrents accompanied with violent thunder and lightning. There is a stream of water which runs thro’ the centre of the city of Baltimore which is called James’ Falls. On this stream there is a succession of dams and mills for several miles above the city. The heavy shower of rain on Wednesday night caused a sudden and extraordinary rise of the water of this stream, tearing up the mill dams and bridges which cross the upper part of the stream, and bringing them down against the bridges within the limits of the city. The arches of the latter being thus obstructed, the water rose with a fearful rapidity about one o’clock Thursday morning, so as to overflow the banks of the stream; spreading over a large space of the lower part of the city, and doing extensive injury to the improved property on each side of the stream. The water rose to the height of ten feet in some of the houses—and a great number of persons were drowned in their beds so sudden and unexpected was the rise of the water, and many others were rescued with great difficulty. The number drowned already ascertained is twenty-five—there are probably many more. The loss of property is estimated at a million of dollars.

*Chronicle.*

**FROM SPAIN.**—By the ship Empress at New York from Malaga, we have files of the Gibraltar Chronicle to the 10th of May inclusive. Mr. Nelson, a passenger on board the Empress, informs, that on the morning of May 11th, the steamer Calpe arriv-

ed at Gibraltar in two days from Lisbon, bringing intelligence that the Carlists and Christinos had come to an engagement, in which the former were defeated with the loss of 6000 men.

The plague was making great ravages in the Barbary states, except Tunis, and caused great alarm in Spain, Italy and the other European kingdoms bordering on the Mediterranean. A cordon of three thousand men had been drawn around Tunis, to prevent all communication with Tripoli, where the pestilence was most active. Nevertheless, the authorities of Gibraltar had prohibited the entrance of vessels from Tunis into the bay.

The Gibraltar Chronicle of the 10th says that similar measures had been taken at Malaga, and generally along the shores of the Mediterranean. At Tunis the European consuls had organized themselves into a board of health, and it was hoped that their precautions would exclude the disease.

The news of our commercial troubles, down to the 8th of April, had been received at Gibraltar.

We have also a Malaga paper of May 8th, but it contains no later advices from Madrid at the seat of war, than we had previously received via London.—*N. Y. Com.*

**KISSING GOES BY FAVOR.** A curious trial was recently held at Middlesex Sessions in England. Thos. Saverland, the prosecutor, stated that on the day after Christmas he was in a tap room where the defendant, Caroline Newton, and her sister who had come from Birmingham, were present. The latter jokingly observed that she had promised her sweetheart that no man should kiss her while absent. It being holiday time, Saverland considered this as a challenge, and caught hold of her and kissed her. The young woman took it as a joke, but her sister, the defendant, said she would like as little of that kind of fun as he pleased. Saverland told her if she was angry, he should kiss her also; he then tried to do it, they fell to the ground. On rising, the woman struck him; he again tried to kiss her, and in the scuffle she bit off his nose, which she spit out of her mouth. The action was brought to recover damages for the loss of the nose. The defendant said he had no business to kiss her; if she wanted kissing, she had a husband to kiss her, a better looking man than ever the prosecutor was. The jury, without hesitation, acquitted her; and the chairman said, if any man attempted to kiss a woman against her will, she had a right to bite off his nose if she had a fancy for so doing.

**MAPLE SUGAR.**—Twelve millions of pounds of this article have been made this spring in Massachusetts. The season for collecting the sap lasted but a fortnight. This fact is important, inasmuch as it shows us how we may make our own sugar, should we ever be compelled to forego the importation of it, or should we fail to procure it from the plantations of the South. The sugar maple is a large and beautiful tree, affording an excellent shade, or a fine ornament to a country villa.—*Independent Mes.*

**Evils of Chewing Tobacco.**—The Presbyterian General Assembly, lately in session at Philadelphia, found it very difficult to obtain a house for their accommodation; and the reason was, that many of the clergymen were so filthy in the use of tobacco, that the proprietors were unwilling to let them into their churches.

In regulating their meat market, the Puritans voted, That all mutton that will not weigh eight pounds the quarter, shall be lamb.

**Atheism.**—One day as D’Alembert and Condorcet were dining with Voltaire, they proposed to converse upon Atheism, but Voltaire stopped them at once; ‘Wait,’ said he, ‘till my servants have withdrawn, I do not wish to have my throat cut tonight.’

**SINGULAR MISTAKE.** A lad, reading one day at school, gave the following celebrated line of Pope; ‘A little learning is a dangerous thing,’ in the following manner: ‘A little LAWYER is a dangerous thing.’

**Connecticut Legislature.**—This body adjourned on Saturday. Among the bills passed at the past session were the following:—A law legalizing the suspension of specie payments, until the first July, 1838. Suspending for the same time, the law prohibiting the issue and circulation of bills under \$3,

providing the banks shall at all times redeem their small bills with specie, under the penalty of forfeiting their charter. A general incorporation law, authorizing three or more persons, with a capital of \$4000 or more, to take the form and enjoy the privileges of a corporation. To abolish imprisonment for debt, excepting in certain cases.

**REMARKABLE INCIDENT.**—Dr. McWilliams, of Little Rock, Arkansas, having had some quarrel with Mr. Pew, sub-editor of the Arkansas Gazette, charged him with gross and wilful falsehood. In a few moments, Mr. Pew, was observed to turn deathly pale—a fearful change came over his countenance—and, to the horror and astonishment of the beholders, he fell dead without a struggle or a groan.

An accident occurred on the Worcester Rail Road on Friday last, by which two Irishmen lost their lives, and two other men were much injured. Mr. Oliver Everett had his head badly bruised, and was seriously injured internally, and Mr. Gilman Barnes had his arm so mutilated that amputation was found necessary.

The Boston Recorder says it is ascertained that twenty five millions bushels of grain are consumed by the distilleries in the United States, annually.

The Legislature of Rhode Island assembled at Newport last Monday.

The Philadelphia U. S. Gazette states that the ship of the line Pennsylvania will be ready to launch by the Fourth of July.

The Nashville says, a lady in Nashville, being asked to waltz, gave the following sensible and appropriate answer:—"No; thank you, sir, I have hugging enough at home."

The Ship Bangor arrived at New York from Havre, with 138 passengers, had forty cases of small pox on the voyage.

**STRANGE LEGACY.**—A murderer named Clarke, lately hanged at Chelmsford, England, was exceedingly urgent that three of his fingers should be cut off and given, one to each of his sons—that they might have before them a perpetual remembrance, that it was by the missuse of his fingers that their father was hanged and that they were impoverished. The request was literally and faithfully complied with.

The reported arrest of Santa Anna is contradicted in letters from Vera Cruz, of the 14th ult.

The whale ship fitted out from Wiscasset, has been very successful, having been reported with 2300 bbls. of oil.

The maple sugar made in Massachusetts this year is estimated at twelve millions of pounds, equal to \$1,200,000.

**INTERESTING TRIAL.**—The trial of George B. Stearns and Benjamin Winslow, Brokers, of this city, on an indictment for a conspiracy to cheat and defraud Gordon & Stoddard of this city, of four notes of hand of \$2,500 each, in March last, came on to-day, Monday last, before the Municipal Court. The case on the part of the Government was conducted by Samuel D. Parker, the County Attorney—on the part of Stearns, by Peleg Sprague and William J. Hubbard—on the part of Winslow, by Richard Fletcher. A number of witnesses were sworn for the prosecution. But only one was examined, George Wm. Gordon, of the firm of Gordon & Stoddard. Mr. Gordon's examination lasted upwards of 3 hours—at the conclusion of which the Court adjourned till 3 o'clock this afternoon.—*Boston Mercantile Journal.*

**EXTRAORDINARY.**—A flock of sheep, 64 in number, belonging to Mr. E. Clark, of New Milford, Conn. were all killed by a flash of lightning a few days since. They were under a tree which was struck, and the entire flock was stricken dead by the same bolt.

#### Mineral Tallow.

A mineral substance, possessing most of the properties of tallow, has been found in a bog on the borders of Loch Tyns, in Scotland. About a century since this singular mineral was discovered, for the first time, on the coast of Finland, and afterwards at Strasbourg. It is said to be as combustible as any of the inflammable oils, and in color, feel, taste, and all other respects except smell, to resemble animal tallow.—*Silk Culturist.*

#### MARRIED;

In Augusta, Mr. Octavius Wright of Lewiston, to Miss Maria Rice of this town.

In Waterville, Mr. Joshua Folsom of Fairfield, to Miss Martha J. Smith.

#### DIED,

In Augusta, Edwin, son of A. H. and Betsey Whitney, aged 4 years 33 days.

In Pittston, George Henry Stevens, son of Pierce and Mary Ann Butts, aged 4 weeks.

In Winslow, Harriet Newell, daughter of Frederick Paine, Esq. aged 15.

#### BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, June 12, 1837.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

At market 318 Beef Cattle, 20 Cows and Calves, 150 Sheep and 20 Swine.

**PRICES.** Beef Cattle—We advance our quotations to correspond with sales—extra 8 75; first quality 8 25 a 8 50; second quality 7 50 a \$8; and third quality 6 50 a \$7.

Cows and Calves—We noticed sales at \$22, 28, 33, 40, 48, and 55.

Sheep—Lots of Sheep and Lambs taken at \$2 25, a 2 84. Wethers at \$6.

Swine—At retail 9 and 10.

#### WOOL.

CASH paid for FLEECE WOOL, by A. F. PALMER & Co.

No. 3, Kennebec Row. Hallowell, June 22, 1837. f20c16.

#### TO SUBSCRIBERS TO THE FARMER.

Owing to the severe and unparalleled pressure in the money market, and the absolute necessity of the subscriber to collect money sufficient to meet his engagements, he will make a discount to those who have taken the Maine Farmer from the commencement without paying *any thing, of twenty-five per cent, if paid on or before the tenth of July next.*—To all others indebted who will oblige him by paying previous to that time, a liberal discount will be made.

Subscribers at a distance may remit by mail, at our risk and expense of postage.

WILLIAM NOYES.

Hallowell, June 17, 1837.

#### COLLECTOR'S NOTICE---FAYETTE.

Notice is hereby given to non-resident proprietors and owners of land in the town of Fayette, and county of Kennebec, that a lot of land taxed for the years 1835 and 1836, for State, County and town taxes, in bills committed to me to collect, as follows, viz:—Part of Gore lot to Bradbury Smith—42 acres, valued at \$80—Tax for 1835, \$1,58—tax for 1836, \$1,68—total \$3,26

Also for the year 1836, Joseph S. Smith, Lot No. 36—150 acres—valued at \$150—Tax \$3,21. Lot No. 37—75 acres—valued at \$112—Tax \$2,41. Gore lot, 100—valued \$134—Tax \$2,88—total \$8,50

And unless said taxes and all necessary intervening charges are paid to me, on or before the 5th day of July next, I shall proceed to sell all or so much of said land as will pay the same as above, at public auction, at 2 o'clock P. M. at True & Crane's store, in said Fayette.

SAMUEL HEARSEY, Collector.  
Fayette, June 14, 1837.

#### GRAVE STONES—MONUMENTS, &c.

The subscriber would inform the public that he carries on the Stone Cutting business at the old stand foot of Winthrop street, Hallowell, where he has an elegant lot of White Marble from the New York Dover Quarry, some of it being almost equal to the Italian white marble. Also, Slate stone from the Quincy quarry, Mass. He has on hand two monuments being completed of the New York marble for die, plinth and spear—base and marble granite stone. Also completed, one book monument; a large lot of first rate stock on hand so that work can be furnished to order—and as to workmanship and compensation for work those who have bought or may be under the necessity of buying, may judge for themselves. Chimney pieces, fire pieces, hearth stones, &c. furnished at short notice.

JOEL CLARK, Jr.

Hallowell, March 21, 1837.

#### SEED WHEAT, SEED CORN & SEED PEAS.

A FEW bushels Golden Stream Seed Wheat—Early White Canada Seed Corn—Early Washington, Blue Prussian, and Dwarf Marrowfat Peas, for sale at R. G. LINCOLN'S Seed Store, Hallowell. April 28, 1837.

#### PHRENOLOGY.

A N examination of Phrenology in two lectures with seven plates by Thomas Sewall, M. D. just received and for sale by

GLAZIER, MASTERS & SMITH.

June 23, 1837.

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#### HALLOWELL & BOSTON PACKETS, KENNEBEC LINE.

The following vessels will compose the above Line the present year. They will sail from Long wharf, Boston, every Saturday, and from Hallowell every Wednesday.

 Sch. RHINE, Isaac Smith, Jr. Master.  
Sch. CLARISSA, B. L. Hinkley, do.  
Sch. BANNER, E. Coombs, do.

The above vessels are of the first class, commanded by experienced men, and no exertion shall be wanting to maintain the reputation which has hitherto characterized this Line.

Applications for freight or passage may be made to the masters on board, opposite No 34 Long wharf, north side, or to EDWIN LAMSON, Agent for the Line, 29 Long wharf, and in Hallowell to A. F. PALMER & Co. No. 3 Kennebec Row.

#### VALPARAISO SQUASH-SEED, (very superior) for sale at R. G. LINCOLN'S Seed Store. Hallowell, March 31, 1837.

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#### LADIES' WREATH,

A SELECTION from the Female Poetic Writers of England and America, by Mrs. S. J. Hale, for sale by GLAZIER, MASTERS & SMITH.

June 2, 1837.

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#### MULBERRY SEED for sale by R. G. LINCOLN.

Hallowell, March, 1837.

#### S. HELENA POTATOES for sale by R. G. LINCOLN.

#### AUGUSTINE LORD, TAILOR,

WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public that he continues to carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS in all its various branches, at his shop, No. 6, Mechanics Row, Water Street.

Having received the latest and most approved fashions, and employed the best and most experienced workmen, he feels confident that he shall be able to give entire satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage.

Particular attention will be given to CUTTING, and all garments warranted to fit.

Hallowell, June 16, 1837.

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#### FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.

JUST received from the Agricultural Warehouse, Boston, my usual supply of Garden and Flour Seeds, which are put up in papers labelled with short printed directions for the culture of each variety. They are packed in boxes for the convenience of those who wish to buy to sell again, containing from \$5 to \$10 worth, on which 33 1-3 per cent discount is made from the marks. Also put up in small boxes containing from \$1,50 to \$3 worth, calculated each for single garden, on which 20 per cent discount is made—for sale at my store, corner of Winthrop and Second streets, opposite the Hallowell House.

R. G. LINCOLN.

Hallowell, March, 1837.

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#### PROBATION.

JUST published "Probation," by Enoch Pond, D. Professor in the Theol. Seminary, Bangor, for sale by GLAZIER, MASTERS & SMITH.

June 2, 1837.

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#### PERIODICALS.

The subscriber having been appointed Agent, will be in most of the principal towns in the County of Kennebec and vicinity in the course of a few weeks to receive subscriptions for the following publications, viz:

The Maine Farmer, published at Hallowell, at \$2 per annum.

The Religious Magazine and Family Miscellany.

The Quarterly Christian Spectator.

The American Medical Library and Intelligencer.

The Lady's Book, and Ladies' American Magazine. Republication of the London, Edinburgh, Foreign, and Westminster Quarterly Reviews.

Waldie's Select Circulating Library.

Mechanic's Magazine.

The Family Magazine or monthly abstract of general knowledge.

Also a number of other publications upon different subjects.

D. ORMSBY.

May 30, 1837.

## POETRY.

[From the Maine Monthly Magazine, for May.]

## THE NOBLE SAILOR.

The occurrence here related took place during the great conflagration in New York, December 16, 1835.

It was a fearful night,  
The strong flame fiercely sped,  
From street to street, from spire to spire,  
And on their treasures fed;  
Hark! 'tis a mother's cry,  
High o'er the tumult wild,  
As rushing toward her flame-wrapt home  
She shriek'd—'My child! my child!'

A wanderer from the sea,  
A stranger mark'd her woe,  
And in his generous bosom woke  
The sympathetic glow.  
Swift up the burning stairs  
With darting feet he flew,  
While sable clouds of stifling smoke  
Conceal'd him from the view.

Fast fell the blazing beams  
Across his dangerous road,  
Till the far chamber where he grop'd  
Like fiery oven glow'd,  
But what a pealing shout!  
When from the wreck he came,  
And in his arms a smiling babe  
Still toying with the flame.

The mother's raptur'd tears  
Forth like a torrent sped,  
Yet ere the throng could learn his name,  
That noble tar had fled.  
Not for the praise of man  
Did he this deed of love,  
But on a bright, unfading page  
'Tis register'd above.

L. H. S.

**THE BRIEF REMARKER.**—Families are clusters of little commonwealths, which can hardly subsist without government, and whose well being depends greatly upon the manner in which they are governed.

The ruler of a family, with respect to the children belonging to his household and under his care, stands in the relation of a magistrate. A sort of magistrate he is, of very ample powers; for he is cloathed at once, in a certain measure, with legislative, judicial, and executive authority.

In this character it concerns him to act with the utmost impartiality. To be partial is to be unjust; and the injustice being perceived and deeply felt, (as it scarcely ever fails to be) discontent, heartburnings, and bitter murmurings will ensue. Favoritism is the bane of government, in the smallest communities as well as the largest. And look! Often it is the favorite that wrings the hearts of the doting parents; and no less often the child that shared least in their regards comes at last to be the solace and the prop of their declining years.

It behoves the ruler of a family to establish no domestic rules and laws but such as are reasonable in themselves, and conducive to the real good and welfare of the little community he governs. Else he acts the part of a tyrant; and one who is a tyrant in his own house, would be a tyrant over millions if he had it in his power.

As the laws for his household should be enacted with all the prudence and forethought he is master of, so also they should be executed with discretion and cool judgment.

What would be thought of a judge who should proceed to pass a penal sentence without conviction, or without giving a patient hearing and a fair trial, or who should fly into a violent passion upon the judgment seat & foam with rage, while in the act of passing sentence? Every body would think him utterly unfit for his place and would cry out, Shame upon him! Now the ruler of a family acts as a judge; while the party arraigned before him has neither the benefit of counsel, nor the privilege of trial by jury. In these circumstances it is peculiarly fit and necessary that the judge should act not passionately, but with cool deliberation.

Parental magistracy must be supported by general decency of behavior, or inevitably it will fall into contempt. It is an old maxim, that "Very great respect is due to children." Parents must respect themselves in the presence of their children. A governor, or a justice of a court, who respects not himself by a steady observance of the laws of

decency, brings his office and authority into contempt: and it is alike so in domestic government. Nor does the requisite decorum of parental authority at all imply moroseness, or habitual sternness: so far otherwise, the parent who is courteous and affable, and in a proper manner, even intimate with his children, increases by it their esteem and respect as well as their love.

**AN OSSIFIED MAN.** In the museum at Dublin there is a skeleton of one Clerk, a native of the city of Cork, whom they call the Ossified Man, one of the greatest curiosities of nature. It is the carcass of a man entirely ossified in his lifetime, living in that condition several years. Those that knew him before this surprising alteration affirm he had been a young man of great strength and agility. He felt the first symptom of this surprising change sometime after he had lain all night in the fields, after a debauch, till by degrees every part grew into a bony substance, excepting his skin, eyes and intestines. His joints settled in such a manner that no ligament had its proper operation; he could not lie down nor rise up without assistance. He had at last no bend in his body; yet when he was placed upright, like a statue of stone, he could stand but could not move in the least. His teeth were joined and formed into one entire bone, therefore a hole was broken through them to convey liquid substance for his nourishment. The tongue lost its use, and his sight left him sometime before he expired.

**THE WOMAN AND THE CATAMOUNT.**—The Lakeville (Ohio) Journal, gives the following case of maternal courage as a recent occurrence. A number of catamounts had come over the Michigan boundary, and caused great terror among the farmers. One of them entered the window of Mr. Israel Hawkins, which had been left open, while his wife was engaged in an adjoining room; and had crept to the cradle, where a babe, six months old, was sleeping, before he was discovered. The mother on perceiving him, seized a broad axe which lay upon the hearth, and commenced an attack. The first blow stung, without injuring the beast. He recovered, sprung upon the woman, and throwing her down, tore her left arm severely. She contrived to raise herself upon her knees with the animal clinging to her, and struck a second blow. The edge of the axe penetrated the skull, and laid the monster dead upon the floor. Her husband came home shortly after, and found her lying prostrate and exhausted, with the catamount stretched at her feet, and her two eldest children weeping over her. The woman was considerably injured, but the account states that she is recovering rapidly. Her arm and side were badly torn, but she received no dangerous wound.

**DYSPEPSIA.** One great cause of indigestion, is unquestionably anxiety of mind. Any agitation of the spirits, whether joyous or painful, deranges the digestive organs. No man should sit down to dinner, if he expects to receive a protest in the afternoon, unless he has made up his mind to care nothing about it, and let the world "wag as it will." No man should eat when he is in a passion, and above all, no man that is merciful to his own stomach, and desirous of length of days, should eat fast.

Foot's favorite butt was Garrick. David wound up an attack on some person's character, by an intimation, that perhaps it would be better that he should pull the beam out of his own eye. "Aye, and so you would," said Foote, "if you could sell the timber!"

## WINTHROP MESSENGER.

This elegant Horse will stand the ensuing season, for the use of Mares, every Tuesday and Saturday at Withrop Village, and the remaining days of the week at the stable of the subscriber in East Winthrop.

Winthrop Messenger is a son of the old Messenger, so long and so favorably known in this county as the sire of the best stock ever raised in it. He is out of the well known Blake mare, and combines as much of the good points and qualities of both parents as any one need wish. He is a bright bay with black mane, legs and tail—remarkably well proportioned, healthy, active and strong.

**TERMS.**—Owing to the unusual pressure of the times, the terms are put unusually low—\$5 by the warrant, \$4 by the season, and \$3 by the leap.

DANIEL SAMPSON.

Winthrop, June 13, 1837.

CAUTION!  
Beware of Counterfeits!!

IN consequence of the high estimation in which Morrison's Pills of the British College of Health, London, are held by the public, it has induced an innumerable host of unprincipled COUNTERFEITERS to attempt imitations, under the deceptive terms of "Improved Hygean Medicine," "Original Hygean," "The Morrison Pills," signed by Adna L. Norcross, &c. &c. thus to deceive the unwary. In consequence of many persons being seriously injured by taking the counterfeit pills purchased at the Druggists' Stores, the Agent has taken the precautionary measure of having an extra yellow label fixed on each package, signed by the Agent of each State, and by his sub-Agents. Take notice, therefore, that none of the genuine Morrison Pills of the British College of Health, London, can be obtained at any Druggist Stores throughout the World; the Drug Stores being the principal source through which Counterfeiters can vend their spurious pills.

H. SHEPHERD MOAT,  
General Agent for the U. S. America.

*As you value Health, be particular, none are genuine unless signed by RUFUS K. PAGE, Agent for the State of Maine, on the yellow label, and can be purchased of the following Sub-Agents.*

RUFUS K. PAGE, Agent for the State of Maine. Davis & Chadbourn, Portland; Geo. Marston, Bath; N. Reynolds, Lewiston; Ransom Bishop, Winthrop; Wm. H. Britton, Jr., Livermore; Geo. Gage, Wilton; Joseph Bullen, New Sharon; Richard K. Rice, Foxcroft; J. M. Moor & Co. and Z. Sanger, Waterville; Blunt & Copeland, Norridgewock; E. H. Neil, Milburn; P. H. Smith, Belfast; F. & J. S. Whitman, Bangor; Timothy Fogg, Thomaston; Wm. P. Harrington, Nobleborough; Henry Sampson, Bowdoinham; Gleason & Houghton, Eastport; Benj. Davis & Co. Augusta; Jacob Butterfield, East Vassalborough; S. & J. Eaton, Winslow; Addison Martin, Guilford; Otis Follet, Chandlerville; Rodney Collins, Anson; S. R. Folsom, Bucksport; Joel Howe, Newcastle; E. Atwood & Co., Buckfield; Asa Abbot, Farmington; Albert Read, Lincolnville; Joseph Hocky, Freedom; G. H. Adams, Saco; J. Frost, Kennebunk; J. G. Loring, North Yarmouth; Holt & Hoyt, Ripley; James Fillebrown Jr., Readfield; Wilson & Whitemore, Richmond; Dudley Moody & Co., Kent's Hill, Readfield; H. Rooth, Gardiner; W. & H. Stevens, Pittston; Edmund Dana, Wiscasset; Jeremiah O'Brien, Machias; James Reed, Hallowell, November 3d, 1836.

## FARM FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale the Farm on which he now lives, on Beach Hill, so called, in Wayne, on the road from Wayne village to Livermore, about one and a third mile from the village—containing about 70 acres of first rate land—a two story house in good repair, with a large barn 36 by 96. There is a large cellar under the whole house finished off in the best manner. The farm contains an excellent orchard, and with proper management will cut from 30 to 35 tons of hay per annum, and is well watered, wooded, and principally fenced with a good stone wall. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber.

JACOB NELSON.  
Wayne, May 17, 1837.

## TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

The subscriber would inform the inhabitants of Winthrop and vicinity, that he continues at the old stand, lately occupied by JAMES DEALY, & Co. where he intends carrying on the Tailoring business in all its various branches. Having had a long experience in the business, those who favor him with their custom may rest assured of having their work done in as good a manner as at any other place.—All garments made in the latest style, and warrant ed to fit.

Cutting done at short notice.

OWEN DEALY.

Winthrop, June 8, 1837.

## NOTICE.

The subscriber offers to sell, let, or exchange for a good Cow his three quarter blood, two year old Bull, Young Hickory. He has also a year old Bull to dispose of.

NATHAN FOSTER.

Winthrop, June 6, 1837.

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## RUTA BAGA SEED.

A small quantity of genuine Ruta Baga Seed, for sale at this office.

June 3.